that one who occupies the position of Minister of the United States cannot afford in any country to which he is accredited, in which business enterprises must more or less be affected by Government favor and concession, to make personal investments of any sort, or to leave the slightest doubt as to the absence of all personal interest in any matters which he may bring before the governments to which he is accredited."

In his review of Secretary Taft's report
President Roosevelt starts off with the assertian that "I agree with all your findings and conclusions regarding Mr. Locmis and have nothing to add thereto."

HOWEN TO TAFT: "MY DEAR BILL." The President then preceeds to consider the case as it affects Mr. Bowen through Mr. Locmis's countercharges. He then on to comment on Mr. Bowen's state-that he never made "charges" against coomic. This, in the President's opin-is a more matter of terminology. He ion, is a more matter of terminology. He quotes a letter from Mr. Bowen to Secretary Taft Leginning "My Dear Bill," and signed "Heriert," to show that Mr. Bowen sent copies of papers to Mr. Taft in order that the latter might be "fully informed as to the terrible scandal in the situation,"

sident also refers to cablegrams The President also refers to cathed a re-to Mr. Bowen containing statements re-flecting on Mr. Loomis and to a letter from Mr. Bowen to Secretary Hay, written last Mr. Bowen to Secretary Hay, written last February, in which Mr. Bowen expresses the helief that a check and a letter incrim-

the belief that a check and a letter incriminating Air. Loomis, and which the President says were "wholly fictitious." were in the hands of President Castro of Venezuela, who, because he had them, was not afraid to refuse to arbitrate the asphalt case with the United States.

The President characterize as "untrue" statements of Mr. Bowen that Messrs, Russell and Buchanan had been appointed respectively Ministers to Colombia and Panama through the influence of Mr. Loomis. "Mr. Loomis." says the President, "had nothing whatever to do with the appointments of either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Russell."

BOWEN DID PREFER CHARGES The President makes other references to statements of Mr. Bowen to show that he actually did prefer the charges which he asserted he merely sent to the State Department for its information. In one he asserted he merely sent to the State Department for its information. In one letter Mr. Bowen spoke of having submitted documents with reference to Mr. Loomis to the State Department and to the fact that a year had passed without action upon them by Secretary Hay, "which," comments the President, "by implication at least, looks as if Mr. Bowen were accusing Mr. Hay also of misconduct."

Mr. Hay also of misconduct. Mr. Hay also of misconduct."

The President also quotes a statement of Mr. Bowen that he was justified in securing the publication of the newspaper attack on Mr. Loomis and that he did so because Mr. Loomis "seemed likely to bring still further disgrace on our Government."

The President likewise includes in his

review this excerpt from a statement by Mr. Bowen newspaper representatives were influenced by me I was justified in trying to influence them, because Mr. Loomis was dishonest while Minister at Caracas and as Assistant Secretary of State was guilty of abrogating the agreements President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay had auth reach the secretary with the Venezuelan G. v. ized me to make with the Venezuelan G v ernment and because he deceived and seemed likely to continue to deceive the Government and people of the United States."

It is disingenuous for Mr. Bowen repeatedly to use such language," says the President, "and at the same time to insist President, "and at the same time to insist that he has made no charges against Mr. Loomis. Moreover, it is quite impossible that Mr. Bowen can believe that the cablegram signed by Mr. Loomis as Acting Secretary of State, which he calls a protocol, really proves that Mr. Loomis was guilty of sprogating the agreements. President of serogating the agreements President Rosevelt and Mr. Hay have authorized me to make with the Venezuelan Government."

"Mr. Bowen's statement is shown to be

a make with the Venezuelan Government.

"Mr. Bowen's statement is shown to be absolutely untrue by the statement of the solicitor of the Department of State, Mr. Penfield.

"As a matter of fact, the Loomis cable in question was sent by direction of Mr. Hay

"Mr. Bowen's allegation on this point is in reality a charge against Mr. Hay rather than a charge against Mr. Loomis."

INSTIGATED NEWSPAPER ATTACKS. INSTIGATED NEWSPAPER ACTACKS.

The President then takes up the countercharge of Mr. Loomis that Mr. Bowen had instigated the newspaper attack upon him.

"Mr. Bowen," says the President, "furnished his charges against Mr. Loomis and some of the documents thereto to representatives of a New York newspaper. The names of the representatives of the newspaper to whom he furnished this information are John Grant Dater and Nicholas Biddle."

The President quotes at some length from the testimony given by these news-

The President quotes at some length from the testimony given by these newspaper men before Secretary Taft. Mr. Dater answered affirmatively a statement by Mr. Taft that "Mr. Bowen, possibly without your invitation, confirmed the statements that you had theretofore heard rumored with respect to Mr. Loomis and his relation to the asphalt company."

Mr. Dater said also in answer to questions of Mr. Taft that Mr. Bowen was very full of the subject and expressed the hope that some

the subject and expressed the hope that some day his side of the story would be printed.

Mr. Biddle was asked by Mr. Taft whether he received from Mr. Bowen a statement concerning a letter written by Mr. Locmis asserting an interest in the Mercardor chan, which statement Mr. Riddle printed in his newspaper, and Mr. Biddle answered:

Bowen showed him certain letters Mr Bowen showed thin cream teles, in termetion. Mr. Biddle also said:
"He (Mr. Bowen) told me a great many times that he could not be quoted, but would like it if his side could be stated. I think that he was most anxious to have certain facts come out." HIS EXCESS MADE IT WORSE.

Pestion followed his quotation of estimate with extracts from a letter Mr. Bowen in which he justified his from Mr. Bowen in which he justined his action, in giving the newspaper correspondents his version of the charges against Mr. Loomis, and to this the President adds; "In short, it appears from Mr. Bowen's own statement, as well as from the statements of Mesers. Dater and Biddle and the letter from Mr. Wright, that Mr. Bowen, while Minister's Caracas, instigated and interested and actually secured, the nub-

while Minister at Caracas, instigated and requested, and actually secured, the publication of attacks upon the Assistant Secretary of State and furnished to the press copies of documents is elieved to reflect upon the Assistant Secretary of State, which documents were already before the Secretary of State for investigation.

"Mr. Bowen's excuse for this conduct, so far as it can be made out, seems to be that he expected the newspaper men to keep his connection with the charges secret. In other words, he apparently regards his case as improved that he recured this attack upon his official chief in a furtive and underhand manner, and that he did not intend that his connection with the attack should be divulged.

INEXCUSABLE CONDUCT.

ingxcusable conduct.

"Of course, such conduct is inexcusable, and shows lir. Bowen's entire unfitness to remain in the diplomatic service, without regard to whether the charges he has made against Mr. Loomis are true or talse. Even had Mr. Loomis been guilty, Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unperdonable. Inasmuch as Mr. Tait's careful investigation of the charges shows them to be false, his attitude appears in an even worse light, but it must be kept in mind that his unfitness for the service is clearly established by his own conduct, without any reference to the question of Mr. Loomis's actions. The Department of State had explicitly forbidden just such conduct in a general circular issued over three years ago."

The President then quotes an executive

order of April 25, 1802, prohibiting diplomatic and consular officers from preferring charges or criticising any other officer, except confidentially to the State Depart-

AN INSTIGATOR OF GOSSIP. The President maintains that Mr. Bowen The President maintains that Mr. Bowen was evidently one of the main sources from which goes to in Caracas injurious to Mr. Loomis originated. He says that Mr. Bowen "tried to tamper with the cable operator through our consul at La Guayra, Mr. Goldschmidt, in order to secure what he hoped would be incriminating telegrams against Mr. Loomis," and he quotes Mr. Goldschmidt as saying, "It would be dishonorable to do what you ask of me," and also that "Mr. Bowen never lost an opportunity to belittle Mr. Loomie's character, ability, &c., when he spoke to me of him,

Unceessary further to point the moral and seemed to bear an extraordinary animus that one who occupies the position of Min-against his predecessor."

Continuing, the President says "Mr. Bowen asked one of the men he himself produced as a witness. Señor Pastor, to enter into the employ of a certain company for the purpose of obtaining in plain words, of stealing) documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis. He has evidently for many months, indeed for the last two years, devoted himself to hunting up every piece of scandal or gossip of which he heard, affecting Mr. Loomis, until it has seemingly become a monomania until it has seemingly become a monomania with him and has caused him to show complete disloyaity to the service to which he lelongs, and therefore to the country which he represented.

which he represented.

"It was his duty to make known to his superior officors any facts reflecting on the honesty of Mr. Loomis, or any other official, but it was a breach of his duty to make loose and reckless charges and especially to give these charges public currency after their submission for investigation by the Department.

COUNTRY'S INTERESTS DAMAGED. "Mr. Bowen's conduct is especially reprehensible because of the damage it has undoubtedly done to the interests of this country. We hold a peculiar position toward our siver Republics lying south of us.

"In all our dealings with these republics we should endeavor, not merely to act courrectably but to make

teously, justly and generously, but to make it evident that we are thus acting. Any cor-rupt dealing, any misconduct, by one of our representatives to those countries, calls for the sternest punishment; and, save only corrupt dealing, the worst and most flagrant misconduct of which one of these representatives can be guilty is to give cur-rency to or secure the publication of scan-dalous attacks upon the service of which he is a member or upon one of his aupe-riers, a responsible head of that service; for such attacks are certain to be circulated to the discredit of our Government and our to the discredit of our Government and our people, not only in the newpapers of our own country, but in the newspapers of the

various Latin-American republics.
"No matter how tassless they are, no matter how complete the refutation of the charges, they do a damage that cannot be wholly recaired.

HIS USEFULNESS AT AN END. Mr. Bowen has long teen in the consular

"Mr. Bowen has long been in the consular and diplomatic service; during much of that time he has done good work, and until recently I had hoped to promote him. If I could condone his misconduct in this case I would giadly do so; but his usefulness in the diplomatic service is at an end.

"I do not desire to punish him. Save for the great risk to the service which would be involved in his retention, I would be willing to let his misconduct go unpunished save by a severe admonition, but I feel that it is impossible to retain him without exposing the interests of the Government to a risk so great that it cannot justifiably posing the interests of the Government to a risk so great that it cannot justifiably be incurred. Accordingly I would direct that his resignation be requested were it not for the statement made on his behalf, in your presence and mine to-day, that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct. Accordingly I direct that he be dismissed from the service."

LOOMIS DIDN'T TAKE A BRIBE. Secretary Taft's voluminous review of ne charges considers them seriatim. Of ne first, that Mr. Loomis received a bribe \$10,000 from the New York and Bermudez sphult Company, while Minister to Ca-cas, he says: "There is not a scintilla of ompetent evidence to sustain this charge." and shows that the amount was \$0.000 and

and shows that the amount was \$3,000 and that it was merely a money exchange.

Mr. Loomis is vindicated also by Mr. Taft of the charge that he prosecuted the Mercardor claim against Venezuela and received a share of the proceeds. Mr. Taft shows that Mr. Loomis never proceduted the claim and that his only connection with it was indirect, he having loaned \$5,800 to Jaurett, who claimed to be an American citizen, and taken part of the Mercardor bonds as security upon which he subsequently realized \$5,898.

W. W. Russell, who was secretary of legation at Caracas under Mr. Loomis.

W. W. Russell, who was secretary of legation at Caracas under Mr. Loomis, undertook, in Mr. Loomis's absence, to receive and distribute the Mercardor bonds and informed Mr. Loomis on his return of this action. Mr. Taft expresses the opinion "that it would have been wisser, more prudent and more discreet" if Loomis had directed Russell to inform the State Department of what he had been doing, and Mr. Taft acids, "in so far as Mr. Loomis is subject to criticism in this respect Mr. Russell is equally so." Mr. Russell is now United States Minister to Venezuela.

"I think," says Mr. Taft, "a nicer sense of propriety would have prevented Mr. Loomis from taking the course which he took, but his action in the matter was not

took, but his action in the matter was not dishonest and did not involve the use his office to influence or bring about personal profit."

The third charge made by Mr. Bowen was that Mr. Loomis entered the employ of a syndicate of Americans to secure and carry out a contract for refunding Venez carry out a contract for retunding venez-uelan loans, agreeing in consideration of receiving one-seventh of the profits to use his influence as United States Minister for the purpose. Mr. Taft points out that Mr. Loomis informed the State Department that the Venezuelan Government desired American capitalists to undertake this refunding operation.

It is shown also in Mr. Taft's review that through Mr. Loomis, Charles R.Mayers, president of the First National Bank of

president of the First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, went to Caracas and held a conference with President Castro, at which Mr. Loomis was present.

Letter: produced by Mr. Taft show that Mayers offered Loomis one-seventh of an estimated profit of \$10,000,000 in consideration of Mr. Loomis's using his assistance in Caracas until the transaction was ratified, and that Loomis surred to this with the and that Loomis agreed to this with the understanding that the offer was to be considered valid only in case Loomis resigned his position as United States Minister and devoted his time to the enter-

While Mr. Taft holds that it is clear that Mr. Loomis did intend to resign if the loar went through he says Mr. Loomis was certainly treading on dangerous ground in bringing his official life so close to a transaction in which he must have expected to have so close a personal interest.

OTHER CHARGES DISPROVED. Of the charge that Mr. Loomis used his office as Assistant Secretary of State to treak up an arrangement which Mr. Bowen Government for the arbitration of the asphalt case and other claims. Mr. Taft says this charge is wholly unfounded, and is known by the President and Secretary Hay to be unfounded.

He says also that there is no foundation whatever for the charge that Mr. Loomis assured the manager of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, the bitter rival of the New York and Bermudez Company, that he United States would not intervene in

Of the sixth charge, that Loomis became interested in and acted as agent for a number of mining concessions in Venezuela, Mr. Taft says it appears that Loomis accepted the power of attorney to organize a West Virginia corporation in Venezuela, but that he turned the power of attorney over to a friend, who organized the comover to a friend, who organized the com

The seventh charge was that Mr. Loomis became interested as a partner in the firm intending to construct a railroad along the rinoco and that Mr. Loomis was to the capital to construct the road and to re-ceive one-quarter of the profit. Mr. Loomis testified that this was never carried through; that it was one of those offers constantly being made to him. Mr. Taft holds that there was nothing dishonorable

in this transaction.

In summing up his conclusions Mr. Taft says that in view of the fact that Caracas was full of charges of corruption against every diplomatic representative it seemed to him that "it was the business of the Min-ister of the United States to keep his skirts especially clear of personal participation in any business that might bring him into contact with the Government

LAST HONORS TO GEN. GOMEZ.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SCN.

HAVANA, June 20.—The funeral of Gen. Maximo Gomez, which was held to-day, was very imposing. About 40,000 persons lined the streets for two miles to Principe Castle. In addition to these an enormous crowd accompanied the body to the cemetery, which is an hour's walk from the palace.

The body was carried from the palace, where it had been lying in state, and was placed on the gun carriage by the sons of the dead commander. Immediately behind followed the horse that was ridden by Gen. Gomez during the war. On either side of the gun carriage, which was drawn by eight mules, walked the ex-members of Gen. Gomez's staff.

As the procession started from the palace at 3 o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Cabana fortress across the bay. Gen. Rodriquez, chief of the Rural Guard, with his staff officers, led, followed by 600 artillerymen, a hundred mounted Rural Guards and 400 police.

At several places along the route the crowds were so dense and occupied so much of the roadway that the police had difficulty in opening a passage. In several instances the people manifested a desire to remove the coffin from the gun carriage and carry it themselves as a token of their love and reverence for the old leader.

At the cemetery the police, after having allowed probably 10,000 persons to enter before the arrival of the body, started to keep out others, which caused some disorder. Clubs were freely used to keep back the crowd, many of whom, however, climbed over the railings. One policeman was thrown from his horse by the eager crowd. It was finally decided to allow all to enter the cemetery

The body was met at the entrance of the cemetery by Bishop Estrada, who headed the procession as it passed along the avenue leading to the chapel. Both sides of the avenue were lined with troops, who presented arms as the body passed. There was a short service in the chapel, after which relatives carried the body to a vault, which will be used temporarily until a mausoleum

As the body was being lowered into its temporary resting place three volleys were fired by the soldiers outside the cemetery. after which a bugle sounded "Taps" and the priests sang a chant, which ended the ceremonies. The crowd then quietly dispersed. lifteen hearses were required to carry

the wreaths, besides which about a hundred were carried all the way by devoted old soldiers of the revolution. Nearly all the houses in the city were draped in black, and innumerable flags were displayed at half staff. All the arrangements were in the hands of the President, who forbade speeches at the grave.

SPANISH CABINET QUITS.

Overwhelmingly Defeated When Vote of Confidence Was Sought.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN MADRID, June 20 .- The Ministry of Marquis Villaverde, which was formed in January, it being the fifth Cabinet in twentysix months, has resigned owing to an overwhelming defeat in the Chamber. The Government has been in difficulties almost since its formation, and during the long prorogation of the Cortes it was violently attacked by the opposition press and poli-

Marquis Villaverde suspended the Cortes soon after he came into office, and despite the clamor of his opponents he refused to reconvoke it until he had completed the framing of bills and firancial plans and until King Alfonso's visit to France and England was over. Meanwhile he was diffgently occupied in preparing promised measures, including a revision of the tariff 1892 on extreme protectionist lines. His conception of government seems to be genuine devotion to the interests of the country as he conceives them, ignoring as far as possible purely political considerations, which are always to the forefront in Spanish politics.

But the political intrigues were too strong for him, and from the reopening of the Cortes on June 14 his fall has been foreseen, largely owing to the disaffection of the majority. Among his strongest opponents were ex-Premier Maura and his followers. although they are Conservatives and therefore his nominal supporters.

After several defeats during the past week the Ministry to-day submitted a motion of confidence, which was rejected by a vote of 204 to 45. The resignation of the Cabinet, which the King has accepted, followed.

NORWAY IS FIRM.

Tells King Oscar Separation From Sweden Is Irrevocable.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 20.-The Storthing to-day adopted an address to King Oscar and the Swedish Riksdag. After declaring the rupture between Norway and Sweden irrevocable, the Storthing appeals to the King and to the people of Sweden to assist in a peaceful dissolution of the

Will Not Move Garlbaldi's Body. Special Cable Despatch to THE St ROME. June 20.—Parliament has refused the petition of the Garibaldi family to be allowed to remove the body of Gen. Giu-

The tomb is declared national property and therefore above family considerations. Germany Denies Reverses in Africa. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COLOGNE, June 20. - The Cologne Gazette says that the report of the capture of Warmbad, the German headquarters in south-

seppe Garibaldi from the island of Caprera.

west Africa, by rebellious Hottentots, is denied in official quarters. POLICE STATION BUILT WRONG. Blunder Will Delay Opening in Parkville

for Several Months. Owing to a blunder in the building of the new police station in the Parkville section in Brooklyn the opening planned by Commissioner McAdoo to take place before the close of the summer, will be de-layed for five or six months. The building layed for five or six months. The building is at Lawrence avenue and Ocean Parkway. It has been discovered that although the main part of the structure is two feet back of the building line, the ornamental porch and steps, which project seven feet from the building, extend balf way across the sidewalk, in violation of the Luilding laws. The work of reconstruction will not a very The work of reconstruction will cost over

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The New Bedford Line passenger service will be opened for the season Friday. The steamer Maine will make the initial trip from Pier 40 North River, New York city, and thereafter, throughout the summer, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, while the New Hampahire will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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DEFENDS GERMANY'S ATTITUDE. Prof. Schiemann Says English Press Is Trying to Make Trouble.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS PARIS, June 20.-A significant sidelight on Germany's attitude regarding the Anglo-French entente, which has already been explained in the despatches to THE Sun, is furnished in an interview with Dr. Schiemann, prefessor of history at the Berlin University, published by the Temps. Prof. Schiemann is a trusted personal friend of Emperor William, and accompanied him on his recent visit to Tangier.

Promising that the Morocean difficulty will be settled satisfactorily, Prof. Schiemann declares that Cermany was forced to act as she has acted, but nevertheless she desires nothing more keenly than an understanding and rapprochement with France. The attainment of that rapprochement has been her policy for years.

Then pointing to certain English publicaions that were lying on a table, he said: There are the organs of the syndicate organized against our good relations." He added that he did not associate the British Government with the British campaign of calumny, although its interest lay in having France as a friend.

Germany's policy, he declared, is absolutely pacific, but if ever there is a war between Germany and England it will be impossible for France to remain outside of it. She will be involved, and must choose one side or the other.

FRENCH PREMIER SILENT. No Statement on Morocco While Negotiations Are Pending.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, June 20. -- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Rouvier, on being questioned upon the Morocco situation, said it would be premature to deliver a statement, as negotiations were still in progress.

It is considered here that the German newspapers are assuming too hurriedly that everything is running smoothly. As yet. France has actually accepted nothing. The conversations between the two Powers are continuing satisfactorily, but it is premature to think that definite conclusions have been reached.

Commenting on the situation, the Figaro says that the announcement that Britain may accept the invitation to attend the international conference is of the greatest significance. There could not be a better indication of the favorable course of affairs. The Petit Parisien remarks that Britain has given proof absolute of her good faith in the situation, which is now less strained as regards Germany and is favorable and

simple as regards Britain. OUR ATTITUDE ON MOROCCO. Cabinet Receives Sultan's Note, but Reaches

No Decision. WASHINGTON, June 20.—The long expected note from the Sultan of Morocco asking the United States Government to participate in an international conference of the Equitable's su significant aries, and the society would affect his place in many of these corporations or as an officer of the Equitable's su significant aries, and the society would affect his place in many of these corporations or as an officer of the Equitable's su significant aries. on the affairs of that country, which have the Mercantile and Equitable trust combrought about a crisis between France and Germany, came to the State Department to-day from United States Minister Gum-

Following the Cabinet meeting it was announced that no conclusion had been reached concerning the invitation. A Cabinet officer, however, said that the situation had been discussed and that this Government would probably participate.

The German Emperor, through Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador here, has urged the President to participate. Germany contends that it will amicably settle the differences existing between the interested European Powers. President Roosevelt has deeply interested himself in the matter and has conferred with the diplomatic representatives of Germany, France and Great Britain many times within note did not come until to-day, this Government has been fully aware that the United States Government would receive an invitation to restrict the to-state of the state of th tion to participate in the conference.

The course of this Government will be guided to a great extent by the attitude of the Powers which are more deeply interested in Morocco than is this country. The United States has practically no commercial interests in Morocco, and there is nothing at stake so far as this country is concerned. The State Department has been informed that the Italian and Austrian Governments will take part in the conference if the other Powers unanimously censent to do so. If Germany and France reach a settle

nent there will be nothing to prevent the United States Government's acceptance of the invitation.

U. S. STEEL NOT IN RUSSIA. Report That Corporation Will Gct Lease of Baltic Shipyards Denied.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.-It is reported that the Baltic shipyards in this city are about to pass into the hands of the United States Steel Corporation, which is to receive a ten years lease of them.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel orporation, denied this report emphaticaly

Ten-year-old Japanese Girl Missing. Lillie Yenoski, a ten-year-old Japanese girl, has been missing from her home, 809 Union street, Hoboken, since 8 o'clock Monday evening.

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WILL SUE THEM ALL

Continued from First Page. mation whatever in regard to his reasons. He refused positively to say whether he was convinced that the charges of negligence made against President Alexander and the charges of mismanagement made against Mr. Hyde in the Frick committee's report years true.

were true.

For Mr. Hyde. Samuel Untermyer, his chief counsel, declared that the acceptance of the resignation was in no sense a surprise. He said that Mr. Morton's action was in compliance with Mr. Hyde's expressed wish. Mr. Untermyer said further that it was part of the they under which the stock wish. Mr. Untermyer said further that it was part of the plan under which the stock was sold that Mr. Hyde should retire from office. Mr. Hyde and his friends, Mr. Untermyer said, still have large stock holdings in the society and will continue to take a deep interest in its welfare. Mr. Hyde will now, Mr. Untermyer said, feel free to defend himself in every way against the charges which have leen made against him.

him.

Although Mr. Untermyer did not say what course Mr. Hyde would take in his effort to fight the charges, he has announced before that Mr. Hyde would bring an action or that Mr. Hyde would bring an action in the courts to determine the ownership of the \$61,000 which he turned into the treasury of the society as profits from the James H. Hyde and Associates syndicate operations and which the Frick investigating committee decided belonged rightfully to the society. fully to the society

Mr. Alexander was sick in hed at the home of his son-in-law, J. W. Alexander, at 118 East Sixty-fifth street, when the news of the acceptance of his resignation was brought to him. He refused to comment on it or authorize any statement even by his lawvers.

his lawyers.

There are still pending before Chairman Morton the resignations of the three other vice-presidents, Gage E. Tarbell, George T. Wilson and William H. McIntyre, and also the resignation of Henry R. Winthrop, the society's financial manager. In regard to these no action had been taken.

The news of the acceptance of the resignations was made public at 5 o'clock vesterday. The news of the acceptance of the resignations was made public at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that time Mr. Morton was in possession of Mr. Alexander's office where he has made his headquarters ever since he assumed charge of things in the Equitable. A big crowd of newspaper men were waiting for him in an anteroom.

"Well, gentlemen." said he. "the only news I have to-day is that the resignations of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde have been accepted. All questions in regard to the details of the acceptance were unanswered.

All questions in regard to the details of the acceptance were unanswered.

Both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander had been notified earlier in the day of the chairman's action. Mr. Alexander had not, of course, been in his office at all during the day, and Mr. Hyde left soon after he received word that his resignation had been accepted.

Mr. Hyde, when seen at his home in East Mr. Hyde, when seen at his home in East Fortieth street, refused to make any comment on the action of Mr. Morton. He waited until his lawyer, Mr. Untermyer, had returned from Boston, and then had him explain that the acceptance of the resignation was in compliance with Mr. Hyde's own request.

Friends of Mr. Hyde also spoke for him last night. They said that he had never had a fair public hearing in regrait to the charges that had been made against him and that he had only been awaiting the time when he could have such a hearing with ut its being a detriment to the society. Mr. Hyde, it was asserted, welcomed the opportunity of the society of the society of the society of the society.

Hyde, it was asserted, welcomed the apportunity which had been afforded him and would lose no time in clearing his name from the scandal.

the scandal.

The acceptance of Mr. Alexander's resignation ends a term of service of almost forty years as an executive officer of the Equitable. He was considered one of the foremost authorities in the country on life insurance. His uncle, William C. Alexander, was the society's first president. James W. Alexander entered the society first as secretary. He was elected vice-president three years after he entered the service of the society, and in 1899 he became president.

after he entered the service of the society, and in 1899 he became president.

Mr. Hyde became second vice-president of the society soon after he was graduated from Harvard in 1888. A year later he was elected first vice-president. That was after the death of his father. At the same time he became a director or trustee in twenty-six different corporations. Since then the number of corporations in which his name appears as a member of the govhis name appears as a member of the gov-

panies, was not learned definitely last night, but the Frick report showed that Mr. Hyde held his place in the directorate of several corporations through the stock which the Equitable society owned. The resignation of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, it was announced last night, in no way affected their standing as director of the society.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum vestery set aside the order obtained recently. Herbert G. Tull, a policyholder in the uitable, who is suing to enjoin the carry ing into effect of the proposed amended charter, for the examination before trial of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hyde and Mr. Tarbell. Tull thought that by examining officers he could discover the shareh status of the various directors who voted in favor of the proposed amendment, and thus enable him to attack the legality of the directorate proceedings. Justice Green-baum ruled that the effect of such an examination would be to empower Tull to frame a complaint which he could not serve

society to prevent the proposed mutualiza-tion under the amended charter was to have been heard in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yester-day, but was postponed by stipulation until Soptember.
Congressman M. E. Driscoll, Supt. Hendricks's counsel in his investigation of the Equitable scandal, left this city yesterday and joined the Superintendent in Albany, where together they put the finishing touches to the Insurance Department's report. It was said at the department's offices here, and also by Gov. Higgins in Albany, that Mr. Hendricks expected to be able to make the report public simultaneously in New York and Albany on Thursday. Chairman Odell had a talk with Mr.

"I did not read the Equitable report, nor do I know what it contains." MR. ALEXANDER'S CONDITION. The condition of James W. Alexander who is suffering from kidney trouble, was reported vesterday evening to be unchanged He is still at the house of his daughter

but may leave for Onteora in the Adirondack

Hendricks in Albany yesterday, but he said

to-day or to-morrow. Governor Signs Wisconsin Insurance Bill MADISON, Wis., June 20.—Gov. La Foliette to-day signed fifty-three bills. Probably the most important one is that providing for the distribution of the surplus of mutual life insurance companies among the policyholders at least once every five years. The insurance surplus bill is aimed at the Equitable, which won a suit under the old law by which surplus distribution was

ELOPERS CAN'T LAND HERE, Especially as the Man Is Accused of Choking His Beal Wife in Prussia.

Richard Wichman, a steerage passeng on the Prinzess Alice, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard vesterday, charged with attempting to mur-der his wife at his home in Forst, Prussia. He was accompanied by Anna Fechner, who he said was his wife. According to Ludwig Rempff, acting German Consul-General, she left a husband and children to one and children to run away with Wichman. He is a weaver and it is alleged abandoned his family, after trying to choke his wife to death with a strap in the night of June 6. The pair will be taken back to Germany.

Hotel Burned at Good Ground. GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 20. -Oak Grove House, of which Horace W. Lane was the proprietor, was destroyed by fire early this morning. There were no guests in the house. The loss is placed at \$8,000 and is partly covered by insurance.

Vacation Time Is PIANOLA Time

NYONE who can afford to have a piano in the home can afford to have music. Yet how many piano owners there are to-day who do not know what it is to have

music in the home-music in the full significance of the wordthe masterpieces that are wholly beyond the reach of the average performer.

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W. C. STANK TO P. PALISADE JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON, VIA 130TH ST. FERRY. TENANTS, CHEER UP! True, you have suffered year after year because of leaky faucets or roof, inoperative furnace or range, sagging doors or cracked walls so often found in pro. y built rented houses and apartments. You have looked upon your landlerd as an unfeeling wretch, but, remember, he owns your house to make money, out of it. He is not interested in your comfort. Consider yourself! Stop suffering! Stop moving! Buy HOUSE NO. 9.

woods. Bathroom tiled as to floor and walls. Dining room is restful, with a beamed ceiling and paneled walls

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WITH MARRIAGE THE LURE.

Pair of Scamps, Male and Female, Fleece Simple Servant Girl.

Katie Broschier, a servant in the house of Dr. R. Lewy, 194 East Broadway, met a woman who, learning that Katie had saved money, insisted upon introducing her rich, marriageable brother. There was a gaile ping courtship. On Monday night the brother and sister called. The brother mentioned that he had to send \$50 to the old country at once, but lad nothing less than a \$100 bill. Katie changed it from her trunk heard.

her trunk heard.
It began to get cold and the sister borrowed Katie's jacket. The brother noticed Katie's diamond ring, which cost \$75, and insisted that she exchange it for his own gorgeous ring, explaining that it was the American custom among the engaged. He warned her to be careful of his ring, as it was almost priceless. He was to visit her at 8 o clock last night, to return the jacket and plight a few troths. jacket and plight a few troths.

When he came not Katie told Dr. Lewy, who examined the \$100 bill and found it to be counterfeit and the ring to be in fact

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KELLEY-NISHWITZ.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Millington, N. J., on Tuesday, June 20, 1905, by the Rev. John T. Reeve, Doretta Cornelia Nishwitz, daughter of Mrs. Fred-erick Nishwitz, to Frederic Palmer Kelley of

DIED.

CLARENDON,-At Hackensack, N. J., Monday June 19, Jane Patton, wife of M. E. Clarendon

in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral service at her late residence, 345 Union at., Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will meet arrival of New York, Susquehanna and Western train leaving. Despresses and Covilandists at 140 leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 1.19 P. M. Interment private.

DICKENSON .- At Newark, N. J., on Sunday June 18, 1905, Philemon Olin Dickenson, nusband of Elizabeth Van Riper, aged 47 years. Funeral service at his home, 18 Waverly place Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 21 at

IOLBROOK .- At her residence in Ossining. June 18, Susan Bartlett, widow of Rev. D. A. Holbrook, in her 81st year.

HUTCHISON.—Lawrence H. Hutchison, beloved husband of Mary Eveson and son of Fannis Payne, in his 52d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCARTHY.-Charles John, beloved husband of Hannah G. McCarthy and father of George M. and James W. McCarthy, on June 20, 1905. Funeral services at his late residence, 28 Lembeck av., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday June 22, at \$ P. M. Interment at con

REIMBERGER. - At residence of his parents, 200 West 97th st., Francis Joseph, son of Francis, and Ida Reimberger, aged 1 year 6 months 19

Interment strictly private, Wednesday, June 21-WALLACE.-Entered into rest on June 20, 190% at his residence, 170 West 59th st., Lewis Wal-

lace, in his 50th year.

Funeral services will be held at the Mailson Avenue M. E. Church, corner 60th st. and Madison av., on Wednesday, June 21, 1902 at 4 P. M. Interment at Ogdensburg, N. Y. WHEELAN .- Robert, in his 75th year, at his late residence, 150 East 40th st. Funeral from the Church of the Epiphany

ington av. and 35th st., Thursday at 11 A. M. YOUNG.—At Cold Spring, New York, June 18, 1905 Withelmina Douglas Hawley Young, without of Dr. William Young. Funeral from St. Mary's in the Hghlands, Cold

Spring, Wednesday, June 21, on arrival of the train leaving New York at 11:15 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Contral Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage, Lots \$12; up. Tele-phone (4875 Gramercy) for Book of Views or repre-

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